



## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

AT  
PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

## SUBSCRIPTION:

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" " Six Months	4.00
" " Three Months	2.50
Single Copies	25

Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

## ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$5.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate.

A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

## Job Printing.

THE MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

J. H. MARION,  
Editor and Proprietor.

## Directory of Yavapai County.

District Judge	WM. F. TURNER
Probate Judge	HEZEKIAH BROOKS
District Attorney	JOHN M. ROUNTREE
Sheriff	A. J. MOORE
County Recorder	JOHN H. BERRY
County Treasurer	WILLIAM COLEY
Clerk of District Court	E. W. WALKER, JR.

## TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday of April and first Monday of October in each year.

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

E. J. Cook, A. J. Shanks and L. A. Stevens.

Board meets on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

## Business &amp; Professional Cards.

## JOHN M. ROUNTREE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Prescott, Arizona.

## J. P. HARGRAVE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

## JOHN HOWARD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Prescott, Arizona.

## A. E. DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,  
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

## Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
(Late of the U. S. Army.)

Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen &amp; White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.

Prescott, November 7, 1892.

## F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Wickenburg, Arizona.Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds,  
Special and General Powers of Attorney,  
etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

## La Paz and San Bernardino.

The Stages of the undersigned, carrying the U. S. Overland Mail, leave San Bernardino, California, every Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the Los Angeles stages, for La Paz, Arizona, arriving at La Paz every Saturday morning and departing every Saturday evening.

Passengers, packages, etc., transported at low rates. Agents—JOSEPH MARSH, San Bernardino, Gray &amp; Co., La Paz. WATERS &amp; NOBLE, Proprietors, San Bernardino, March 20, 1893.

C. W. STANLEY.....RICHARD RICHARDS.

## STANLEY &amp; RICHARDS,

Make and repair all kinds of Furniture, erect houses and do every description of Carpenter work. Shop on Montezuma Street, a few doors south of the Miner office.

## TEAM-WORK.

The undersigned offers the services of himself and team to the citizens of Prescott and vicinity, and wishes to inform them that he is prepared to do all sorts of hauling, on short notice, at reasonable rates.

Prescott, July 17, 1893.

## BEEF, BEEF, BEEF.

The PLAZA MARKET will be reopened on Monday, August 22, for the sale of good beef at low prices, for cash.

A G DUNN  
FOR SALE—20 good MILCH COWS and Two Bulls. Apply at Plaza Meat Market.

## The Shooting of Wm. Montgomery.

## New Version of the Affair.

ARIZONA CITY, A. T., July 25, 1893.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—While perusing your paper of the 10th inst., I noticed the following:

"Death of Major Wm. Montgomery.—Ben. Block, of this place, received, by last mail, a letter from a friend at La Paz, which states that 'Major' Wm. Montgomery, who formerly resided in this county, was shot and killed by some Indians, near Arizona City, June 27th. The Major, the letter states, had broke jail, where he had been placed by the constable for some illegal cattle transaction. The Indians were sent out to hunt him up, attempted to take him back, when he resisted, and they, in self-defense, shot him. So the story goes."

To which, I offer the following refutation: Major Wm. Montgomery was placed in jail in Arizona City, on or about the 25th ult., and kept there, without an examination or hearing, until the 27th. No warrant was issued, or cause proven, for his arrest, as was ascertained by the coroner's jury.

It occurs to me that the Major, by the instrumentality of some would-be millionaire of this place, was arrested and put in jail.

The prisoner, knowing that most men are frail and depraved, offered the constable, Smith, who, by the way, has a case pending in Los Angeles county, California, where, for pay, he coolly and deliberately murdered a man, a few sacks of barley to liberate him. The "honest" constable spurned the offer, whereupon, the incarcerated told him he thought he could purchase the justice of the peace, Hanford, for one hundred dollars. The "honest" constable told him to try him. The same day upon which this conversation occurred, a drunken man was put in jail, in the front room of the house where the judge resides and holds his "honorable" court. The bar that fastened the cell in the so-called judge's office, was raised by some unknown party or parties, the inebriate got out, Major Montgomery made his escape, and another prisoner, who was in on an suspicion of murder, was let out and furnished the means to make his escape. Smith, then, armed some Indians, instructed them to go after Montgomery and capture him, dead or alive. He (Smith), a Sonoranian, one white man, and the Indians, went after the unnamed Montgomery. The white man soon gave up the chase, but Smith and his blood-hounds, the Indians, continued on until Montgomery was overhauled. The Indians positively assert that Montgomery was unarmed, and threw up his hands in token of surrender, nevertheless, the murderer Smith commanded them to shoot the poor, defenceless man, which they did.

After being brought to town, the body of deceased was most inhumanly placed upon the dirt floor, in the office of the justice of the peace, and his person exposed; even at the coroner's inquest, the sheriff walked up and down the room in which the corpse was lying, almost striking its head with his foot, and would not even deign to place the corpse in a more decent position. G. Wilkins, one of the members of the coroner's jury, washed the deceased, placed him upon a bench and covered him with the necessary covering, which was kindly furnished by Jose M. Redondo.

C. G. CHAVANNE.

## REMARKS OF THE MINER.

We have no personal acquaintance with the writer of the above, and would not have published his letter but for the fact that Thomas Hughes, a well known and reliable citizen of Arizona City, in a letter to John G. Campbell, of this place, of date July 20, states, substantially, the same facts as those set forth by Mr. Chavanne. Indeed, Mr. Hughes is quite severe on constable Smith, a man named Dobbins, and the justice of the peace; says that, under color of law, they have fleeced almost all who have fallen into their clutches, and that the people came very near lynching Smith, Dobbins, and the justice, for the shameless, inhuman manner in which they treated Montgomery, both before and after his death, as well as for other bad acts committed by them. He also hints that these "officers of the law" relieved deceased of a considerable sum of money, of which he was possessed when arrested. Now, in the name of the honest, law-abiding people of the Territory, we call upon the proper authorities to examine into this affair. If guilty of the charges of which they are thus publicly accused, this trio of officials should not be allowed to go unpunished. It makes no sort of difference to the people at large what the character of the deceased may have been, he should not have been arrested without a warrant, much less shot down, after he had given proof of his willingness to surrender peacefully, to his pursuers. Such acts on the part of officials should not be tolerated, unless the authorities are anxious to have their places usurped by Judge Lynch.

How to MAKE A TOWN.—The following suggestions of an exchange, on the building up of a town, are good, and should be heeded by the people of the various towns in the Territory:

"Encourage every one, especially new comers, to settle among, particularly those who are worthy and active, whether they have capital or not. Their labor alone is worth money. Those who have capital will buy lots, build houses or tear out and remodel the old ones. Go to work and stimulate every legitimate enterprise, by giving it all the friendly encouragement you can, or by uniting your industry, influence and capital in the common cause, cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than you work. Help your neighbor. If he is in danger of breaking down, prop him up in some way, either by kind words, good counsel, or a lift from your pocket-book. If he gets fairly down before you know his situation, set him on his feet again—his misfortune is to be pitied, not blamed, and his talents and labor are worth money to the community. Besides, it may some day be your turn to need a corresponding sympathy. Encourage your local authorities in making public improvements for the good of the town you live in. It is such little things that make a town grow. Their cost is insignificant when divided up among all, but, when concentrated into a general effort, they do the business thoroughly."

THE AVITOR.—The local of the San Francisco Herald, in a recent number of that paper, says, the Avitor flying machine is an oval-shaped balloon, fitted on either side with a fan constructed like the propeller of a steam ship. The frame is of very light bamboo, and the body of the machine is constructed of oiled silk, inflated with hydrogen gas. It measures about forty feet in length and twelve feet in diameter. Immediately beneath the centre of the body a small steam engine is placed, which connects with the fans on each side. On the stern of the machine is a single fan which acts as a rudder in steering the apparatus. At twelve o'clock the engineer got up steam, the Avitor was released from its bonds, the fans revolved, and it moved slowly down the length of the pavilion, being guided by two men, who held cords attached to either end. A burst of applause from the spectators greeted the strange looking aerial car as it steadily worked its way, about six feet from the ground, down one end and up the other of the pavilion. Several times it traversed the building, and every one present agreed in declaring Mr. Marriott's invention a grand success. Another machine, on a large scale, is being constructed, as the one experimented with yesterday was merely a model of the great design.

At Charleston, South Carolina, July 4, a duck of a derby, named Brown, during his prayer, said that he thanked God who had made the colored people free after 250 years of bondage, and placed them in triumph over the white men; that "the colored people now had the white men in the dust and their feet upon their necks."

THE SAN FRANCISCO Herald is making a gallant fight against the telegraph monopoly, and we hope it will succeed in breaking it down. It has also reduced the price of its daily edition to \$10, and that of the weekly to \$4.

"CIVIL," a San Bernardino correspondent of the Los Angeles (California) Star, says in a recent letter: "For the past two or three days a number of discharged soldiers, and other persons from Arizona, have arrived here en route for their several destinations. With a party of fifteen, who arrived here on Sunday last, we noticed two very handsome deer that were captured near Fort Whipple, and were to be transported to Pennsylvania, the destination of their owners."

We learn from the Guardian that the disaffected Democrats and Republicans of San Bernardino county, California, met, recently, and placed the following ticket in the field:

"For the Assembly, W. H. Minter; for Sheriff, Newton Nobles; for Clerk, U. E. Tyler; for Treasurer, Hardin Yager; for Public Administrator, George E. Moore; District Attorney, Q. S. Sparks; Assessor, A. J. Curry;—endorsed; County Surveyor, Isaac Brown; Superintendent of Schools, H. M. Brooke; Supervisors, A. Wolff and N. J. Pishou.

We commend the following rules to the trading people of Prescott:

- 1st. Have desirable wares to sell.
- 2d. Let the public know that they are to be disposed of.
- 3d. Proclaim their merits.
- 4th. Keep proclaiming them.
- 5th. Sell at reasonable rates.
- 6th. Be prompt, attentive, and polite, and don't undertake to skin strangers, or people from the country.

A DANCER once said to Socrates, "You can not stand on one leg as long as I can." "True," replied the philosopher, "but a goose can."

BITTER SARCASM.—Wishing a deaf man a happy new year.

## METALLURGICAL.

## MILLING.

Amalgamation with the varied and excellent California foundry improvements and attachments thereto, is usually comprehended under this misused word, which is properly to be regarded as the popular coinage responding to a demand for some handier word than "beneficiating," or "engulfment"—in which it seems the French, Spanish and German languages are as badly off as the English. "Milling" would be an excellent word if beneficiating or amalgamating were purely mechanical, as is the case with free gold. Where chlorides are first formed, and iron or copper come into play under fixed laws of chemical equivalents, "milling" should not be a mere working by recipe as housewifely girls are wont to do in baking a pie; yet such is too generally the signification and the practice.

"A. A." a Central City, Colorado, correspondent, writes:

"I notice in the Mining and Scientific Press various kinds of machinery for working silver ores. If it is not asking too much, I should be pleased to receive from you your opinion as to the best mode of working what is termed refractory silver ores; the best crusher, the best pulverizer, what amalgamator is considered the best in your country; also roaster, etc."

From every quarter the word comes that this subject is of an importance above all others, even to the existence of entire settlements; and invariably it is the cost and percentage to be obtained, that presents itself to the science of the practical metallurgist. Good results, where the results are brilliant, call for the keenest practical intelligence and enlightenment with all the aids of the books and of new experiments that are to be had.

The cost of working ores and the percentage of bringing out vary so greatly in different regions and on different ores, depending always upon their mineral composition and gangue, that it will, of course, be impossible to reply to "A. A.'s" inquiry in a general way. Weekly repetitions of data of cost, from everywhere, are to be found under "Mining Summary." This varies from \$5 to \$50 per ton in amalgamation and wet extraction, the tools depending always upon what is sought to be done, or the process. If coarse pieces will do, as in smelting, the jaw-crusher is best; if it must be finer, the rollers; if pulverulent, the stamp mill, or some of the grinding machines or pans. Varney's pans will take ore from a quarter-inch screen and deliver it, fully prepared to his amalgamating pans. Hepburn's new grinder and amalgamator will take ore from a three-eighths of an inch screen, and grind and amalgamate it in about the same time as the usual pans do from a No. 6 screen. Hunt's grinding cylinder will take ore from a quarter inch screen, and grind it to impalpable powder in the time usually taken to do the same in pans, but much more regularly.

To reduce from coarse to fine, a crusher, rollers and stamp mill (or grinder, depending upon the hardness and brittleness of the ore and gangue), may follow each other. To do all economically, nothing but the stamp mill has thus far answered. Howland's circular stamp mill is a well devised modification, having the advantage of compactness for transportation and extreme simplicity, described in the Press of March 6th, 1893. Where jigging is not practiced for concentration, rollers are of less importance. Probably no one thing could be mentioned that would do more towards making low grade ores pay good dividends in this country than the introduction of improved sieve concentration processes, practiced in all older mining countries, on the principle of the Cornish "jigging."

By the Hepburn pan, supplied with thirteen sliding disks, it is claimed that \$7 and \$8-ores can be worked at a profit—at a cost of \$3 per ton—the large amount of exposed rubbing surface being the characteristic feature, and having the quicksilver so arranged underneath as not to be mechanically floured by grinding. Two tons, we are told, can be worked at a charge with two-horse power.

This appears to be the best of the grinding pans; it is adapted for use after crushers that reduce to hickory-nut size, on ores that amalgamate easily raw, without preliminary chloridizing, and where scarcity of water renders dry crushing preferable.

Dry amalgamation by the Paul & Wood process has run for a sufficient time now to be pretty satisfactorily tested; and Mr. S. A. Chapin of the Twin Mill, Silver City, N. T., certifies that he obtains ninety per cent. where in the ordinary pan there could be obtained only sixty per cent. This is the simplest of all processes. Dry pulp (1,000 pounds), is intermingled with one-third its weight of quicksilver in an iron barrel 38x48 inches, for four hours, under moderate warmth—less than the vaporizing degree—at twenty-six revolutions per minute. So very minutely is the quicksilver found to be mixed with the pulp that it is not perceptible with the naked eye, yet by simple agitation in water it is settled and collected without difficulty, according to the statement. Theoretically, neither ore nor quicksilver is wasted. It is alleged that sulphuretted, antimonial iron, lead and copper ingredients, do not interfere, but stand by and see fair play; though it would seem that chemical decomposition and re-affiliation must include in the play some of the base metals, or there is something very mysterious done inside of this iron barrel. After further trial, we shall probably learn that the process is most favorable to certain ores or combinations of ores and gangues in places where there is little or no water.

## SMELTING.

Whatever processes may be best suited to locality and circumstances where the ores are fahl-ore, grey copper, stibiofahlite, or the red and black antimonial silver minerals, for which

modified amalgamation is generally practiced, and is in most cases the cheapest; for the sulphurets, carbonates and oxides of lead and copper, or ores containing more than fifteen per cent. of those minerals, there need be no hesitation about pronouncing in favor of smelting. There are wet copper extraction processes—like that tried by Hamdohr at Virginia City—adapted to low grade ores for copper alone, which is brought into solution as sulphate, and precipitated by 'iron sponge,' but wet copper extraction on low-grade ores does not appear to be thriving at present anywhere but on the Rhine.

Many ores have been pronounced smelting ores on this coast which can be successfully and more economically treated by other methods. Because ores are "refractory" with quicksilver under unskillful hands, it is not necessary to conclude, therefore, that smelting will be necessary.

Are there any smelting ores at White Pine? There have been formed six or eight smelting companies on that supposition, answering the question in the affirmative. But without ores richer than the carbonate of lead found there, and without water to concentrate, the task, it would seem, should not be hastily undertaken. The base metal ores there generally contain more than fifty per cent. of lime or quartz, or other earthy material. The "smelting process" ought certainly not to be held responsible for failure in smelting raw ores of such a character—unless the veritable universal flux could be taken advantage of. A proper slag,—from singular to bisulphate,—is, of course, of the first importance; involving precisely the same principles and method of procedure, chemically, as solubility in the wet way, and being based on a similar relationship of the alkalis to the acid ingredients—of lime to quartz in this instance, the chemistry by fluidity of fire being quite the same as by water. What makes smelting difficult, is that no recipe can be given for it; the smelter should be aware at every step of what he proposes to effect.

The cost of smelting at best is not a trifle—more likely to be above \$75 to the ton than less; side, our reports of Beckwith, Desmoureaux, and Aaron's results at Lone Pine. Stetefeldt, at Eureka, Nev., could not do it for less than \$80. Calculations must not be based on small and favorable samples.—S. F. Mining and Scientific Press.

The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, just issued, states that the public lands in the States and Territories which originally belonged to the United States Government cover an area, including waste lands and large bodies of water, of 1,834,908,400 acres, or 2,867,185 square miles. Of this property, 16,942,458 acres have been taken possession of by persons who claimed under grants from foreign Governments before the territory was ceded to the United States. The other portions have been disposed of as follows, the statistics bringing down the information to June 30, 1892: Purchasers and homestead settlers have taken 165,001,369 acres. The grants down to the same point of time are distributed as follows: 60,627,142 acres for military services; 6,506,475 acres to fund agricultural colleges; 69,066,802 acres to aid universities and schools; 38,515,065 acres to promote the construction of railroads, wagon roads and other internal improvements; 47,423,958 acres approved to States as swamp lands; 13,280,696 acres reserved for the benefit of Indians; and 12,406,767 acres for miscellaneous purposes. The disposal of lands during the year ending June 30th, 1892, by cash sale, pre-emption, homestead entries, locations of military warrants, college scrip, etc., amounted to 6,653,742 acres; of which more than 2,500,000 acres were taken up under the pre-emption and homestead laws. Of the quality thus entered 520,077 acres were taken in the Southern States, and the residue in the Mississippi valley and the States and Territories on the Pacific slope.

The number of acres of land undisposed of on June 30th, 1892, amounted to 1,403,366,678, including the Territory of Alaska. This area, it is calculated, is eighteen times the dimensions of Great Britain and Ireland. The undisposed land is distributed as follows: Alaska Territory, 369,520,000 acres; California, 104,558,420; Dakota, 90,986,448; Montana, 86,904,569; New Mexico, 70,705,518; Arizona, 68,855,290; Nevada, 67,085,787; Colorado, 62,814,254; Wyoming, 59,164,787; Oregon, 52,518,014; Idaho, 52,150,806; Utah, 48,976,310; Indian Territory, 44,151,240; Kansas, 42,785,589; Nebraska, 41,624,126; Washington Territory, 41,565,717; Minnesota, 35,534,118; Florida, 17,438,438; Arkansas, 11,574,430; Wisconsin, 9,258,627; Alabama, 6,790,996; Louisiana, 6,583,841; Mississippi, 4,828,096; Michigan, 4,614,076; Iowa, 2,902,528; Missouri, 1,484,715; Indiana, 1,920; Ohio, 500; Illinois, 424.

## NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—The Detroit Free Press, a Democratic organ, says:

"The expenditures of the government, if no deficiency bills are called for on the meeting of Congress, will foot for the fiscal year, at three hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Deduct from the amount one hundred and thirty millions, the interest on the national debt, and we can easily ascertain what is the actual cost of administering the government under Radical rule. It shows the actual expenditures of the government to be one hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars or more than double what they were during the administration of President Buchanan."

Viewed in another light, the people have to raise nearly \$1,000,000 per day, to defray the expenses of running the government and pay the interest on the public debt.

JOSUA L. MILLER, a native of Monroe county, Tennessee, died recently at San Bernardino, Cal.